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WHY CAMERON STUDE BY GRANT TO THE LAST.

WILL MR. MANNING RESIGN?

JERE WILLIAMS THE CHAMPION SHARK-PISHER OF CAPE MAY.

POSTOFFICE DELINQUENCIES

Tom Ochiltree's Present Status and Future Prospects.

JUDGE THOMAN SMILES.

The Boston Advertiser's Washington correspondent telegraphs the following: A story is affoat that Secretary Manning wishes to resign because he does not like Washington, and wants to get back to Albany. Like every man who is an active politician, he finds a Cabinet position irksome and its pleasures very few. There is truth in this. Mr. Manning never intended to go into the Cabinet up to a week before the inauguration. He has not seen a day since that the matter of resignation was not in his mind and it is pretty sure to happen before long. He is not easy in Washington, and not being a lawyer nor having any experience in treasury matters, he finds himself obliged to work exceedingly hard, or else rely more upon the subordinates than he likes to do. As a fact Manning has been at his desk in the treasury more hours a day than secretaries average, but with his best efforts he finds himself hopelessly swamped in the accu-mulation of matters. Departmental work is not Manning's element. It does not give him a chance in his best line. New York State polities is his forte, and until he is in a position to take an active part in them again he will never be satisfied. He and the President are as good friends as ever.

About the proudest Washingtonian heard of lately is Jere Williams, index clerk of the Senate. He is at Cape May devoting most of his time to shark fishing. He has just landed his thirtieth shark for the season, if the Times-Star correspondent is to be believed. It seems odd to think of catching sharks at a busy place like Cape May, and that, too, within a rifle shot of the bathing grounds, but it is an actual and almost daily occurrence. Go out to the end of the iron pier, which runs out in the occan just at the most popular bathing spot at Cape May, and you will see a quiet, well-bronzed looking man of fifty or sixty sitting at the end of the pier holding a strong line which runs out a hundred yards or more from the pler, marked by a wooden "float." This is Jere Williams, and he is probably the most successful shark fisher on the coast. He uses a line as large as a clothes line and one hundred yards long, a book made of iron about the size of a common poker and shaped like an ordinary fish hook, and for balt nke an ordinary has hook, and for bait puts on a couple of fish each about six inches long. He finds the sport very exciting, but not especially profitable, for the dead shark is thrown off the pier at the end of the day to furnish food for his cannibalistic fellows. He some times gets as many as three, four or five in a day, and expects to bag fifty of them before he ends his season and returns to his duties at the Senate end of the Capitol.

T. J. Cleveland, an East Tennessee postmaster, is the author of the following letter received at the Postal Department the other day, and sent West by the correspondent of the St. Louis Republican: "Tell Grove that I don't want either this or any other office at his hands. Four years from now I | there was no Vice-President, drew his think I will be in a position to accommodate him with an office if he wants The President's namesake has not been removed yet, but he will doubtless get the attention he deserves without much delay.

A letter from Augusta about Mr.

Blaine's post-election political influence and the local postmastership contains also a reminiscence that is new and interesting. As the story is told by a Boston special, a gentleman not long ago asked Don Cameron why it was that in the Chicago Convention in 1889 the Grant men did not throw their strength for some acceptable man when they found that there was no hope for their favorite. "Well, I'll tell you why," said the Senator. He said that in the early summer of 1880 he and Mrs. Cameron made a trip to the White Mountains. Returning to the hotel from a walk one day, the Senator was shown by his wife a telegram from Mrs. Blaine inviting them to visit Augusta, "Ah, under the circumstances I think that will have to be postponed," was his remark. "But I have replied that we will come," said Mrs. Cameron in necently, and to the Senator's conster There was no help for it; but Cameron made a vow to himself that not a word concerning politics should escape his lips during the visit. The visit was a pleasant one, Mr. Cameron was taken to of course. drive with his host. The subject of the approaching convention was breached. and Mr. Blaine asked Cameron who was his second choice. The Senator replied that he had none; that he should tand by Grant to the end. Then Blains ot in his work, and finally succeeded in obtaining the promise that if by any chance Grant should be deepped the ameron influence should be for Blaine year the close of the convention the Grant leaders got together to consult in ard to supporting another man, en, to the amazement of the others meron was obliged to announce that case of a break he must go for Blaine. "Then let's stick by Grant to the last," said Conkling. "With all my heart," responded Cameron; and they did. "And that," said the narrator, as he furshed, "is all a woman knows about

polities." A reporter of the New York Madt ad Express met Tom Ochiltree one afternoon this week in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. "This is Mr. the Fifth Avenue Hotel, "This is Mr. Ochiltrees" "Pish, I am incog. Don't call my name about. I am just here for a day or so from Saratoga," replied the famous Texas Munchausen, "What have you been doing?" "I have been keeping a back scat while everybedy che was coming to the front with something about General Grant. I was at Mount McGregor at the funcial services. I expect I knew General Grant better than most men. I led the 35d contingent from the South who the 306 contingent from the South who endeavored to nominate him. Then when he returned from his trip around the world I accompanied him through the South. Grant never forget how I rattled up those 306 solld votes. From that time our intimacy began. He told me when the cry of Casarism and third term was raised that he only de-

might bring about sectional har mony. He was sheere and had no other motive. When I went to Europe he gave me two open latters of introduction. They acted like magic. Palaces flew open to me, princes bowed, kings received me and princesses sought my company. The world wondered at my reception. Now, mind, I will not be interviewed. Remember, my policy present is to let others com front. It is a mistaken idea that I seek publicity. I am naturally modest and retiring. Witness my silence within the past few weeks when all the world vas trying to talk," "Will you go into colitics again?" "No, I retired of my own volition. I can carry my district whenever I desire. Galveston goes for me by a large majority, and one or two speeches in the outlying countles car-ries everything for me. I have a dozen or so invitations to go yachting and shall spend the next three weeks on the

OCCUB. It has come to light in the Postofile Department, says Towle of the Boston Traveller, that the records have been kept under such a system that it is impossible to tell how many defaulting or delinquent postmasters are still holding their positions. Case after case has been unearthed with the significant in-dorsement of the chief inspector: "Postmaster still in office." The last administration was itself imposed upon. In the case of the Oreonta postoffice in New York the postmaster was found upon investigation to be a defaulter in a large amount. The fact was reported to the First Assistant Postmaster Gen eral Jananuary 28, and yet on February 28, only thirty days afterward the same postmaster was reappointed for four years. Unless the Postoffice Department was totally demoralized it s not likely that a defaulter was know ingly reappointed. The report of the inspector who examined the charges was secreted in a pigeon-hole of the clerk in the office. Chief Clerk Nash has taken hold of the investigation, and has ordered that in all cases where defalcation is charged that the paper shall be covered with a melon-colore jacket, so as to be readily distinguished from others on the desks of the Postmaster General and his assistants. A very lively hunt is now going on for re ports which it is suspected have been in pigeon-holes for some time.

This also from the St. Louis Republican: "We must get a Democratic associate for you, Judge," said Hon. Samuel J. Randall a day or two ago to the Democratic member of the Civil Service Commission, Judge Thoman of Ohio, Mr. Randall was about leaving Ohio, Mr. Randall was about leaving for Philadelphia and Judge Thoman for the far West. The Judge had no reply to make and his only response was a non-committal smile, that might mean anything or nothing.

Diligent inquiry by a Pittsburg Press correspondent at several offices in the Treasury, where one might expect to find that information, has falled to bring to light any law authorizing the President of the Senate pro tem., when there is no Vice-President, to draw the salary of the Vice-President. Some members of the House Appropriations Committee have been appealed to, but they have not been able to recall any law authorizing such payments, and were even surprised to learn that under the circumstances named the President protem, did draw the Vice-President's salary. Such is the fact, however. The frugal George F. Edmuds drew \$8,000 a year while he was President of the Senate, and Judge David Davis did the same before him, and all their predecessors did likewise for predecessors did likewise for many administrations. There is a peculiar feature about the way the payments are made that suggests the lack of law regarding it. Senators receive of law regarding it. Senators receive their salaries through the Secretary of the Senate. The Vice-President re-ceives his salary direct from the Treasury. Senator Edmonds, while he was prosiding officer of the Senate, and Senatorial salary from the Secretary of the Senate, just like his colleagues, and then he drew \$3,000 from the Treasury to make up the amount to that of the Vice-President's salary. I is pretty plain that if he had a right to any part of the Vice-President's salary one cannot fail to admire his modera-tion in not drawing altogether \$13,000 a year instead of the \$8,000, which he did draw. What Senator Edmonddid, his predecessers, in the same situation, have been doing for years. It is not easy to tell when it began,

ABOLISHING TELEPHONES.

Superintendent Miles Prefers The Printing Telegraphic Machines. Superintendent Miles of the District Telegraph and Telephone Service, in submitting his estimates for next fiscal year recommends the substitution of printing telegraphic instruments, instead of the telephone. He states that stead of the telephone. He states that for police service it is more secret and much cheaper. Twenty of such instru-ments will be necessary. He says that the rental for the telephones amounts to more than twice the cost of buying the printing machines. The estimate for the telephone service are as follows For salaries, \$9,560; for general sup-plies, repairs and material for extenlen of service, \$10,440, making a total F \$20,000

He stores that he believes the time has He stotes that he believes the time has come when our wires will have to go underground, and he will unimit a plan for beginning such a system in his forthcoming annual report. He estimates the cost at \$25, ctt for the laying of all trunk lines now on peles running from our headquarters along D street to Thirteenth, and atong Thirteenth et.; along L to Seventeenth street, and along Seventrenth to M street merthwest, and to include such side loops as to take in all signal boxes and instruments within about three squares on both sides of said line or route and which will bring in all the wires west and southwest of Seventeenth and M streets.

Mr. Miles states that he recommends the telegraph simply for the police service. He

Mr. Miles sintes that he recommends the telegraph simply for the police service. He is well pleased with the telephone for the Fire Department and school and other service. He also states that the work of sending a message on the proposed new machines is very simple, being manipulated by a keyloard, similar to a type-writer. They can be purchased for \$100 cach, while \$15 is paid annually for the use of telephones. The system of underground cable he proposes to adopt is a new wire known as the cooldrawn copper wire. It is very light, weighing only about 130 pounds to the mile, and can be stretched over long distances without can be stretched over long distances without

The Knights Determined.

An informal and secret conference of the Knights of Labor of St. Louis, Mo., and Master Workman T. V. Powderly of Scranest. Pa., in regard to the strike of the em-dayes of the Wabash Railroad, was held in this city hat night. The proceedings of the meeting could not be learned further than that silving grounds will be taken by the Knights, and that no concessions will be graited the railroads. The committee's arrival here is said to be for the purpose of urging a general strike against all connections railroads. ing railroads unless certain terms are greed to by the Wabash people. The in etting which is held is of great importance and will be continued to-day.

"Alderney Dairy Wagons." ma when the cry of Casarism and third term was raised that he only desired to be President again that he sired to be President again that he sweet milk, 5e, per qt. Cream, 2ic. per pint.

On Caristinas day he is all right, econ frozen whigh retard his dight. And all through Feb, he seems to shine dust fourteen minutes beliful clock time But all through March he strides apace, And at mid April gains his place With the old clock.

Then hastens on to get ahead,
With feelble force his steps are speal;
Be minutes four the clock is led,
Till infinite of June, then ings behind,
Till infinite six he loses time,
July and August then sweeps ahead
Till sixteen minutes old clock is led.
For some good time. Then
With slower steps the are is traced
Till Christmas day—again abroast
The two time-keepers.

ferns of the woodland glade.

"Belton, is it you?" she cried.
"Send the children away," said he, impatiently: "I want to talk to you."
"They will not disturb us."
"They will disturb me."

sweet, submissive face.
"Charley," said she to the eledst lad,
"take Katie and Nell to where the blackberries grow. Johnny can carry the basket, and see how many berries you can pick before I come."

Charley obeyed without a word; but the defiant glance which he bent on Mr. Black from beneath his knitted brows showed that he fully compre-

hended the situation of things.

"I hate that man!" He said to Katie.
"Oh, Charley!" cried out the innocent child, "that is very wicked."

"I can't help it," replied Charley.

carelessly around her waist.
"Nora," said he, "I've made up my "As to what?"

"As to what?"
She looked up foully into his dark, handsome Castilian face.

"As to the propriety of our being married next month. Jennings says that I am to have a partnership, and I see my way clear at once. I've spoken to the agent about the little house in

house will be large enough?" interrupted Honora, with a troubled face. "Large enough for what?"
"For the children. There are four

"I promised my aunt, on her dying bed, that the children should never lack grown very pale.

"And you lave kept your word,"
broke in Black, impatiently. For two
years you have fed, clothed, and sup-

can easily be provided for in an orphan Oh. Belton-never!" "Just as you please," said Mr. Black, his face growing as hard as adamant.

must choose between them and your

Honora uttered a sobbing cry. "Belton, Belton!" wailed she, "how on you be so hard?"

"I am only sensible and practical,"
"They are so little, so helpless. Oh,
I cannot turn them over to the cruel
mercles of the world, "pleaded Honora.
"That result."

he edge of the wood, listening to their nnocent laughter; then she looked up into his face 'I have decided," said she; "I can-

'Very well," said he, rising to his feet; "you are aware what that Im-

Yes," in a low, tremulous voice "Are you willing to abide by it?"

"Good by, then," extending a cold

"Have I done right?" she asked her self, with a sharp pain at her heart, and then, as little Nellie came up, crying cut. "Nora, Nora, me got a forn in me finger!" and bolding up the thy ligit, with tear-stained checks she "God help me! Yes, I have done

ight, for these little ones have no one life of patient drudgery and ceaseless toff once more. And the rich gentleman on the first floor, who saw her go in and out with her little music roll, asked

the landlindy who she was,
"It's Miss Leigh, sir," said the woman: "a daily governess, and one of the sweetest, most self-denying young ladles as ever gave up her life for the benefit of others."

'Humph!'' said the rich gentleman; "there are not many such in the world."

floor became acquainted with the daily governess—how the children began to run in and out of his room and ask him

him as his wife, would make too long a recital in detail. Suffice it to say that God bless the little ones!" Mr. Bonfield said: "there's room and to spare for them in my house. And to my thinking there's no sweeter sound

the Louse thus children' And if anything could have made Nora love her husband more dearly than she had done before it would have

children grew up into health and beauty, and Nora, in her satins, had almost forgotten the sore straits of her carly girlhood, when one day the past was recalled to her by a most unex-

pected accident.
If you please, Mrs. Bonfield," said the cook, one day, "Tim says there's a poor family settlin' down in the old cottage by the gates as is almost starv-

in'. 'Sure,' says I to Tim, 'why don't you tell the misaus?' Says he: 'What for would I be hotherin' her and they nothin' to her. Says I: 'The hand of her was never closed agin the sick and ABOUT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL. the poor, and I'll tell her, Tim, if you You are right, Mary," said Mrs.

Boufield. 'I will go this evening and inquire into the case.' And with Charley carrying a basket, in which was piled a goodly supply of jelly, wine, home made bread, and hothouse grapes. Nora walked to the ruined cottage at dusk.

ruined cottage at dusk.

Alas for the squalor and poverty of
the wretched place! A candle burning
on the hearth, a gunn form outstreched
on a heap of straw, with fever-glowing cheeks, and eyes rolling restlessly their sunken sockets, while by the d sat a faded woman, rocking a child to

sat a faded woman, rocking a child to and fro in her lap.

"I hope we're not intruding, ma'am," said she, with something of a lady's courtesy and and accent; "but my husband could go no further. We are on our way to Omaha, where he thought he could get employment."

"You are only welcome to stay "You are quite welcome to stay re," said Mrs. Bonfield, gently; "and

here, said Mrs. Bonfield, gently; "and I will send you some things from the house to make you more comfortable. Your husband's name is—"
"Black, ma'am — Belton Black, belter here," all the best belter here, sighed the woman, "But I heartily wish we had stayed in England."
Nora Bonfield's heart beat violently as she advanced a pace, or two toward. as she advanced a pace or two toward the wretched heap of straw where the yellowsilleker of the canalle faintly il-luminated a face which she would scarcely have recognized—the face of Baltes Diagle.

Belton Black. He died the next day, and never knew that the eyes of his old sweetheart had rested pityingly upon him in his last hour. And the simple headstone that was reared over his remains in the cemetery was placed there through Honora Bouileld's charity.

FREELAND'S FAMOUS JOCKEY. Joe Cotton's Owner Tells How He

First Taught the Boy to Mide. "I am the first man who ever put Isaac on a horse," said Mr. James T. Williams, the Kentucky horseman, speaking to a New York Times reporter of Isanc Murphy, the famous colored jockey who rode Freeland in his two victories over Miss Woodford, and who rode him on Thursday. "While his riding yesterday made me quite a loser, I am frank to say he is the best jockey I ever knew. Bobby Swim was a good one, and so is Billy Hayward, but Isaac can get there

with the best of them,"
Mr. Williams continued: "You see, pace is what tells in a race. It may be all right for you to say to your jockey, Take the track and keep it, but this is not done so easily as some imagine. To watch and wait wins many more races than to take the track and keep it. I impressed Murphy with the importance of judging pace and waiting in races from the time I first put him on old Volcano. This horse belonged to George Rice and was put in my stable to be tried.

"One day a colored woman called on the day a colored woman called on me with the request that I employ her boy to exercise my horses. The woman was a consumptive, and stated she be-lieved her life might be prolonged if her son was coupleyed. I took him for an exercise boy, and he cried like a baby when he was controlled to mount. Val. when he was compelled to mount Vol-cano. The old horse took kindly to him, however, and soon introduced him to a speed which the lad ultimately liked, but was at first afraid of. The very first day he was thrown, and it was hard work indeed to get him on a horse's back again, but at last Isaac came to

back again, but at last Isaac came to, and under vigorous instructions soon rode old Fairplay, Vera Cruz, Creed-moor and the best of them.

"For an every-day, all-around rider we turfmen who enter our horses and play or pay our fortunes on races regard this 'smoked Englishman' as equal of any jockey in America. We know him to be absolutely incorruptible, and we bank him to be the equal of any rider in America. My own rider is good one, but I wan can give him seven pounds my day. The superior lockey is the lad who estimates correctly the speed of his horse with a view to his staying qualities, trails for a finish, and calls on his horse, after mursing him, for the wind ap.

Food for Hungry Tourists. Few persons are aware of the extensive nature of the victualing on board the great ocean steamers. Each yessel is provisioned as follows for the pas-sengers and crew: 3,500 pounds of butter, 3,000 hams, 1,000 pounds of biscuits, exclusive of these supplied for the crew 8,000 pounds of grapes, almonds, fig and other dessert fruits: 1,500 pounds o jams and jelles; tinned meats, 6,000 pounds; dried beans, 3,000 pounds; rice 3,000 pounds; onions, 5,000 pounds; potatoes, 40 tons; flour, 300 barrels, and eggs 1,200 dozen. Fresh vegetables, ments and live bullocks, sheep, pigs, geese, turkeys, ducks, fowls, tish and nume are generally supplied at each port o that it is difficult to estimate them. During the summer months, when traveling is heavy, twenty-five fowls are often used in a soup for a single dinner

An Architectural Joke. He was a young and rising architec

-young and poor, but of honest parents, and an abiding faith in his own ability: she like Patience, a butter-worker. It was a pastoral, summer-vacation love affair. As he looked down into her tender and true-blu-eyes, he whispered: Will you become the minaret to light my life, the plnna-ele from which the chimes shall ring out sofily at eventide to calm my wear soul- the tower of say faith, and the

"No," the dairy maid replied, gently, but oh, so finally! "Leanon hope to reach up so bigh as that. But I will be your flying butterss," she added, as she tripped into the house and left him there at the gate alone,—[G. Whittaker in Ted. Ric. in Tid-Bits.

Answers to Carrespondents,

To Clarissa: No; the Concord Archaeological Society has officially decided that there is no balm in Gilead; because, if there were, the patent medi-cine manufacturers of that region would have written its merits large in blue and yellow letters on the rocks. George D.: Panama hate are not made in Panama at all. They are insided in Ecuador, from strips of palm by women fourteen feet long un-vater, and never wear out.-[G: fibre, by women fourteen feet lon-Whittaker.

The Heat in St. Louis. First St. Louis Citizen.—Isee that, something over a hundred years ago. the sun shone so warm that people cooked their meat simply by planing it in a pan and setting it out doors. Second St. Louis Citizen $-\Lambda h$, those old chaps know more about coocking than we do now. F. St. L. C.—Why? S. St. L. C.—Because nowadays there is no way provided to keep the meat exposed to the sun from burning up. F. St. L. C.—Quite true. I hadn't thought of that Let's go and take a hot Scotch and cool off. - [Chicago Tribune.

Do not be deceived; ask for and take only R. H. Beughass & Sons' Capsteam Cough Brops for Coughs, Colds and Soro Throats. D. S. and Trade Bark on every drop.

ABOUT THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Where They Are, When to See Them,

The Executive Mansion. The Exercisive Hansian.

The residence of the President, known as the White House, is on Pennsylvania avenue, west of the Treasury briding. It is reached by the Avenue streat cars. The East room of the Mansian is open to visitors every day except Sundays. The grounds are insteadily laid out with walks, trees, shruiders and Jountains.

walks, trees, structurery and foundates. Upon the lot immediately south a evacert, open to the public to given every Saturday evening during the summer and early fall, from 5:30 to 7 welcook, by the United States Marine Band. The Supreme Court.

The Supreme Coart.

The Supreme Court of the United States occupies a room on the eastern side of the contecting building between the rottenda and north wing of the Capitol. It is very unostentations in its furniture and of limited scating capacity. It was formerly used as the Senate Chamber.

Department of Justice,

Department of Justice.

The Department of Justice is open every day, except Sumlay, from 9 a. m. to 9 p. m., and occupies the upper floors of a large Senerastone building on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteenth and Fifteen and a-baif streets northwest.

The principal object of interest is the gallery of principal softee the Attorneys General of the United States, which is in the Attorney General of the Attorney. The Aqueduct Bridge.

The Aqueduct Bridge crosses the Potomac fives the foot of High street, West Washington, and connecting with the oads to Arlington and Fort Moyer, on the Virginia bank. Fort Meyer.

Fort Meyer is situated in Virginia, a short distance northwest of the Arlington House, it is now a station for instruc-tion of officers and men in the Signal Service of the army.

Arlington. The Arlington House and National Ceme-tery topen to visitors every day) are situated on the summit of a hill on the situated on the summit of a bill on the Virginia shore of the Potomae, afford-ing an excellent view of Washington, It is about four miles from the Capitol across the Aqueduct bridge. The ceme-tery comprises about 200 acres and the bodies of nearly 16,000 soldiers from the battle fields of Virginia and the hospitals at the Capital here repose.

The Agricultural Department. he Agricultural Department is between the Washington Monument and Smith Washington Monument and Smith-sonian Institution, near Twelfth street, on the line of the Belt Line cars. It is open daily, except Sunday, from u.a. in., to 3 p. m. It contains a museum, seed and specimen rooms, etc., and is surrounded by grounds containing rare horticultural collections.

at the foot of capited HIII, facing Pennsylvania avenue. The object of the garden is experimental in forientialities, public information and the distribution of aire plants. The disposition of the collection is according to a geographical distribution. The statety tropical plants occupy the central conservatory, and those of a semi-tropical nature are placed in the west range and wing, and all indigenous to countries lying toward the South Pole are in the east range and wing. During the summer the hardlest plants in boxes are ranged on either side of the mature with the lawn contribute materially to the beauty of the garden. In the centre of the lawn facing the conservatory is the Rinthold fountain, which was exhibited at the Centennial Exposition, in 1856. The fountain, in full play, presents a beautiful effect, especially when reflecting the rays of the sun.

Squares, Circles and Statues,

TAPANETTE SQUARE . aces the White House, on Pennsylvania avenue, between Fifteen-and a half and Sixteen-and a half streets northwest. In the centre of this square is Clark Mills' equestrian statue of General Andrew Jackson. It is colosed and cost \$50,000.

thrubbery. In the centre is the bronze spittor of Major-Guieral James B. Me-cherson, which cost \$23,260, and was erectedly the Army of the Tennessee. PARRACUT SQUARE

FARRACTS SQARE
for K street, at the intersection of Seventeenth street. The walks are beautifully hald out and shaded. In the centie is the colossal bronze status of
bavid G. Farragut, first Admiral of
the United States Nary, executed by
Mrs. Vianic Keam Hoxie, Washington,
D. C., 1880, by order of Congress, at a
cost of \$20,000. SUDSCIARY SQUARE,

which lies at the head of Four-and-half street, between Fourth and Fifth-Streets northwest is one of the largest in the city. The sumb partian is occupied by the City Hall. The new busion half-ing, where the Democratic imagina-tion ball was both, is now in a surse of creetion on the north side of this sound.

New York avenue southwest of the State Repartment, is tastefully laid out with waits, shady trees, shribbery and rushle foundains. In the empty is the bronze statue of General John A Rawlings. It was created in 1974 and cost \$10,000. SUCCE SQUARE.

the Intersection of Massachus-its and Khode Island avenues confatus the bronzestatus of teneral Winds of Seot. The General is represented in the full uniform of his rank, mounted on a war charger, at rest, and surveying the held of battle. The stores forming the padestal are the largest ever quar-ried in this country. The total cost was \$20,000.

in East Capitol street, one unito east of the Capitol, is prettify hald out. In the centre, stands the bronze group entitled "Emancipation," representing Abraham Lancelo, the sixteenth President of the United States, standing by a monolithana holding in his right hand the proclamation of free blean. A slave kneeling at his fast with manages broken, is about to the Too static was everted by the Western Smillary Commission of St. Louis, Mo., out of the funds contributed solely by engancipated efficient of the United States, declared free by the proclamation of January 1, 1883.

DEPONT CHECK

DEPONT CHEELS situated at the intersection of Connecti-cut, Massichusetts and New Hamp-shire avenues and Nineteenth and P streets northwest. In it is the status of Kenr-Admiral S. F. Dupont in heroic brotze. Its cost was \$17,200, erected by the Government.

was purchased by the Government in was purchased by the teregrament in 1829 in only to secure control of a fine oping, the water-from which is still post for drinking purposes at the Kyon-tive Matsion. The equire is planted with a pleasing variety of ornamental trees and shrills.

OHENE SQUARE
the intersection of Massachisetts and
Maryland eventors northeast, wortains
the colored frome equistrine statue of
Major General Nathantel Greene, which
cost \$20,000.

WASHINGTON CIRCLE,

Twenty third street and Pennsylvania avenue northwest, contains the eque-tion staton of General George Wash-ington by Clark Mills, exceled at a cost of \$50,000. The statue was cast out of guns donated by Congress.

guns donated by Congress.

LUTHER PLACE

is the small space to the south of the Memorial Lutheran Church, near the corner of Fourteenth street and Massachusotta avenue northwest. There is the
statue of Martin Luther, creeted by
the Luther Statue Association, in commemoration of the 400th anniversay of
life 54rth. It cost \$5,000.

THOMAS CHICKE at the intersection of Massachusetts and Vermont avenues and Fourteeuth street. Its outsides the equestrian brouse statue of General George II. Thomas, eracted by the Army of the Cumber-land at a cost of \$50,000.

PROPESSOR BENEY'S STATUS. Situated about 200 feet north of the west wing of the Southsonian Institution, facing south, is the bronze statue of Professor Joseph Henry, first secretary of the Smithsonian Institution. The statue, which was unveiled in 1886, was creeted by the Government at a cost of \$15,000.

THE MARSHALL STATUE. Near the foot of the Capitol building is the bronze status of John Marshall, fourth Chief Justice of the United States. It cost \$40,000, and represents the sub-lect as scated in his gown and expound-ing the law.

THE PEACE MOSCSHING THE FEACE MOSUSHEY.

Near the westerm entrance of the Capitol grounds is the Monument of Poace, it was designed by Admiral Porter and exected from subscription started by him is 1853. It commencents the officers, scamen and marines who fell during the late war. It is in marible and it cost \$21,000. The pedestal and platform, costing \$20,000, were paid for out of an appropriation by Congress.

GREENOUGH'S WASHINGTON. enough's statue of Washington, representing him in a Roman toga, is situate senting him in a Roman toga, is attracted in the park at the east front of the Capitol. It cost \$44,000, appropriated by Congress. In front of the City Hall, at the head of Four-and-a-half street, facing south, is the marble statue of Abraham Lincoln. It was creeted in 1866 by Congress and cost \$15,000.

Trensury Department. Trenstry Bepartment, on Fifteenth street and Pouncelvanta, avenue, is a three stary building of Greetan Ionic architecture, with basement and subbasement, 468 feet in length and 254 feet in width. It is open daily, except Sunday, from 9 a. m. to 2 p. m.

State, War and Navy. State Department building, which in-cludes also the War and Navy Depart-ments, is situated west of the White ments, is situated west of the Walle House and is open to the public dally from 930 a.m. to 230 p. m., excepting on Thursdays, when only members of the Diplomatic Corps are admitted, and Saturdays, when, during the assion, Members of Congress only are thus privileged.

The Interior Department. This building, better known from the purpose for which it was originally creeted as the Fatent Office, including also the Indian Office and General Land Office, less between Seventh and Eighth and F and G streets northwest, and is open dully, except Sundays, from 9 s.m. to 3 p. m.

The General Postonice. The General Postofflee, standing directly opposite the Patent Offlee, between E and F streets, is open to the public dully from 2a m to 2p. m. The building to of Corinthian architecture, and its erection was begun in 1839.

The Army Medical Museum The Army Method Museum, originally a church and subsequently known as Ferd's Theate and made memorable by the assussibility of President Lin-coln, is situated on Tenth street, between R and F streets, and is occupied by the Surreon-teneral. It is a plane of great historic interest and open every day except Smalay from 9 a. in, to 3 p. in. The house directly opposite, No. 510 Tenth street, is where Mr. Lincoln was taken after he was shot and where he died the next morning.

The Nevy Yard.
The Navy Yard is situated on the Amacostia at the terminus of Eighth street sentices, and is reached by the cars of the Washington & Georgetown Ballway; rise by the headles. It is open every day except Sunday from 7 a. m. to sunset. Near the Navy Yard gate, on the cast side of Eighth streets, are the Marine Barracks, open during the same hours.

The Smithsonian Institution. The Smithstellar Institution and Nation Museum, objects of great interest all strangers, are signated in the Smit Meanin, edgers of pear in the Smith-colling regions which occupy 5d; acres, extending from Seventh to Twelfth street, and from B street north to B street south. The Smithsonian grounds proper, on which the buildings are lo-cated, consist of 20 series set apart in the senthwest corner of the main res-crystion. They are open delly from the building. fra. m. to dp. to.

Winshington Baceneks,
ie U. S. Barracks, formorly the U. S.
Arsend, class from starrise to smoot,
occupy a level tract of small bordering
on the Péremae, twelve feet above
high ryster, at the extrame southern
point of the city. It is necessible by
the Seventhami Night strong cars. The
grounds are beautifully laddout, and entered through massive rules swang on
heavy gins. The narrison consists of
feet and fixing batteries, which citil
every morning. An open-air concert
is given by the Third Artiflery Band
on Monday, Wednesday and Friday
afternoons of each week, from 5-30 to
6-30 ft. in. Dress paradic corry evening at seven o'clock. The magnities
were metaling. Windington Baccacks,

Government Printing Office ing be reached inout conventionly by the cars of the Commiss Street Hallway. 10 k open to Asifors from S a m. to 5 p. m. and the entrance is on North Capital street.

Corcoran Art Gallery.

Corcoran Art Gallery,
in Corcoran Art Gallery is on the northcast orriger of Secunicalli street and
Prossylvania nyenus. It is open from
Ort. forto May from 10 a.m. to 4 p.
m. and atother assume from 0 a. m.
to 4 p. m. Thershays. Thursdays and
On Monthess, Westbresdays and Profigs
an almoster for of twenty-five cents
is charged. Saturdays being free days. Cemeterles.

Cometeries.

It IIII. Georgetown, is open from sunrice to smeet every day, except Surdays and holidays. It is reached by the Mctropolitan and Pennsylvania avening ears. The Congressional Cometery, open every day, except Sunday, is a note to suitain the distance of half a note ty the Poincylvania avenue care and the brades. It is on the banks of the Americala, Reak Creek Cometery, open every day, except Sunday, is reached by the Seyenth-Street cars. The National Military Cometery less easy of Reak Creek and adjoins the Sodiers' House Genve and Cometery, at the head of Lincoln avenue, is one raths and chaff north of the Capitol and reached from the Columbia Street Railway Moura Olivet Cometery is on the life of the Columbia trupples, half a mile north of the custern terminus of the Columbia Kailway, Graceland Cometery lies at the terminus of the Columbia Street Railway cast.

bia Street Rallway cust.

Government Insane Asylum.

vania avenue caes and the Amicostia and Potomic street rallway. The gen-cial victing days are Wednesdays from 2 to 0 p. m., and the asymm is open to friends of the lumites every day except

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Commissioner.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$500,000 has show been added. added.

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A splendid opportunity to win a fortune
Night Grand Brawling, Class I, in the Academy of Mudo. New Orleans, Threshry, Septen
Let B, 1880.—Sith Monthly Brawling.

Capital Prize, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Pollars Rach. Fractions, in Fitths, in proportion. LIST OF PHIZES.

PHIZES OF SCHOOL APPROXIMATION PRIZES. 9 Approximation Prizes of \$150... 9 do do 500... 9 do do 233...

t.00 Prizes amounting to \$25,500 Application for rates to cluds should be made only to the office of the Company in New made only to the one-tensor write clearly, giving Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full abdress, POSTAL, NOTES, Express, Memy Orders or New York Exchange in cell-nary letter. Currency by Express full sums of \$5 and upwards at our expense a difference of \$5 and upwards at our expense a difference of \$5 and upwards at our expense a difference of \$5 and upwards at our expense a difference of \$5 and upwards at our expense of the order of

Make P. O. Money Orders Payable and Address Registered Letters to NEW OBLEANS NATIONAL BANK, OR

New Orleans, La. STATE NATIONAL BANK, GERMANIA NATIONAL BANK. Schlitz's Milwaukee Lager,

LOUISIANA NATIONAL BANK.

THE BEST IN THE DISTRICT. SAMUEL C. PALMER, Agent, ENGINEERLY NINTH SE. NORTHWEST, Frightful Case of a Colored Man.

Inglithi odds to a blistfa his, focatracted a fearful case of blood poison in 1883. I was treated by some of the best oppositions in Atlanta. They need the best oppositions in Atlanta. They need the old oppositions in Atlanta. They need the old remedies of Mercuty and Potash, which brought on rheamatism and tripated my direction and full of ratio. When I was given up to de, my physicians thought it would be a good time to test the written of Swift's Suecific When I commenced taking 8, 8, 8, the physician said I could not live two weeks under the ordinary freatment. He examinenced to give me the modicine strictly according to directions, which I continued for several months. I took nothing else, and commenced to improve from the very first. Soon the rheumatism left me, my appetite became all right, and the alcers, which he doctor said were the most rightful he had ever seen, began to head and by the 1st of October, 1884, I was a well mun again, I am stronger how than I ever was before, and welch more. S. S. S. has saved me from an early grave.

Lem McClendon has been in the employ of the Chess-Carley Company for some years, and I know the above statements to be tone.

At the time he beam taking swift's Specific be was in a horrible condition. I regard his our almost intraculous.

W. B. CROSHY, Manager.

Chess-Carley Co. Attanta Division.

Atlanta, Go. April 18, 1885.

PHOTO-ENGRAVING.

Having Recently Fitted Up a

Photo-Engraving Establishment,

In connection with my PATENT PROCESS, I ILLUSTRATIONS AT NEW YORK PRICES, Photographing on Wood for the Trade. MAURICE JOYCE,

Manhood Restored

TYPE WRITERS.

SUNTIME AND CLOCK TIME.

Four times a year the unwearied sur And household clock together run But, strange to say, the great old shim Now everys ahead, now large behind. On thristmas day he is all right:

HONORA'S DECISION.

It was a pretty and pleturesque sight that met Belton Black's gaze as be paused among the clustering birches of the wood. Nora Leigh was scated on the grass, with one rosy child on her lap and two or three others scattered around, her fair cheeks crimson, and the braids of bronze-brown hair shining beneath the cottage bonnet that she wore. She looked up radiant as her lover's shadow fell across the tangled

A look of pain came over Honora's

"He's cross, and he scolds Nora; and I hate him?" In the meantime Belton Black had scated himself on the grass beside Renora Leigh, and thrown one arm

— street, and——"
"Oh, Belton, do you think that the

of them, you know, and—"
"No," said Mr. Black, abruptly. "I
don't think that it will be large enough -I didn't mean that it should. You surely cannot intend to burden our household with your ant's four children? They are nothing to me, and they should be nothing to you. I dare say I can find some excellent institution

ported them out of your siender eara-ings. It is all nonsense to keep up this sort of thing any longer. The boys are big enough to work; the girls

"That must be for you to decide," She sat for a minute looking at the my child figures that flitted about on

not leave the children." Belton Black's brow grew dark as

hand,
"Good-by, Belton."
And her eyes fellowed him with a
vague, fascinated gaze, as he strode
out of the green glade and was lost to

So Honora Leigh went back to her

'No, sir; indeed there's not!" said How the rich gentleman on the first to tell marvelous stories of America. from whence he came—and how at last pretty Nora went back to America with

been these words of his.

And the years went by and the little

The Botanical Gardens. Botanical Gardens are open dully from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. They are situated at the foot of capitol Hill, facing Penn-

Mt. Vernon. Mount Vernon is situated on the Potomac 15 miles below Washington. It can be reached dully except Sanday by the steamer W. W. Corcoran, which leaves Seventh street wharf at 10 o clock a. m. sharp, returning at 3320 p. m. The sharp, returning at 3500 p. m. mansion is situate on and emit overlooking the river and is ope overflooking the river and is open to visitors. Near the fact of the incline which leads to the house are the tombs of George Washington and his wife, Martha. Before reaching them the ruins of the old yault, which originally contained the remains of Washington, are polated out by the guide. Mexica can be obtained on the grounds.

M'ERREBON SQUARE

LINCOLN SQUARE

FRANKLIN SQUARE is between Thirteenth and Fourteenth and I and K streets northwest. This square